Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

October 1, 2002

The Honorable Christine Todd Whitman Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC, 20460

Dear Administrator Whitman:

We are writing to urge you to issue regulations to control raw and inadequately treated sewage discharges from sanitary sewer overflows and to warn the public as well as public health authorities when sanitary sewer overflows occur. These regulations were announced by EPA in January 2001, and were developed as consensus recommendations of federal, state, and local officials, sewer operators, public health authorities, and the environmental community. However, more than a year and a half later, the regulations remain in limbo. In addition, we urge you not to weaken the existing prohibition on discharges of untreated sewage under the Clean Water Act (CWA) that has been in place since the 1970s.

In 2000 alone, there were 40,000 sanitary sewer overflows of inadequately irrected sewage carrying bacteria, viruses, and fecal matter into basements, streets, playgrounds, and waterways across the country and 400,000 basement backups. Sanitary sewers are designed to carry wastes from buildings to sewage treatment plants, but when they overflow, they dump raw sewage into basements, beaches, streets, and waterways. Sanitary sewer overflows contain bacteria and viruses, fecal matter, untreated industrial wastes, toilet paper, and a host of other wastes. Sewer overflows cause the spread of infectious diseases, beach closings, fish kills, and shellfish bed closures. In particular, pathogens in inadequately treated sewage can cause gastroenteritis, dysentery, hepatitis, and respiratory illness. The consequences of contact with sewage-infested waters are greater for children, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems.

About 1/3 of all Americans visit the beach each summer. Yet, many of those beaches will be unsafe for swimming due to sewage spills and overflows. According to NRDC's report, *Testing the Waters*, sewage spills and overflows accounted for more than 1880 closings and advisories in 2001. U.S. EPA estimates that between 1.8 and 3.5 million Americans get sick every year from swimming in waters contaminated by sanitary sewer overflows.

In January of 2001, U.S. EPA announced a modest package of proposed regulations designed to minimize bacteria-laden sewer overflows into streets, waterways, and basements and make public reporting and notification of sewer overflows mandatory. EPA estimated the cost of implementing those regulations at only \$1.92 per U.S. household per year. The consensus rules would require greater prevention of sewer overflows, prompt identification of and response to minimize overflows when they do

occur, enhanced public notification of overflows, and forgiveness of overflows that occur in extreme weather events.

We respectfully urge you to move forward with the consensus regulations to protect the American public from the health threats posed by sewer overflows, and to maintain the existing prohibition on raw sewage discharges under the Clean Water Act. We need these rules to keep raw sewage out of the water and to warn the public about disease-causing raw sewage discharges that they may come into contact with.

Thank you for your help with this vitally important matter.

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